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PEACE CERTAIN.

A Treaty Signed by Thiers, Favre, and Bismarck.

ITS TERMS NOT YET MADE PUBLIC.

The Prussians to Enter Paris To-Morrow.

Impeachment of Napoleon to Be Demanded by the "Left."

A TREATY SIGNED.

It Is Known a Preliminary Secret—Peace Considered as Certain—The Franchise to Enter Paris on Monday.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A dispatch from Versailles, dated at midnight, Friday, the 24th, says:

"M. THIERS, M. FAVRE, and Count BISMARCK held a long conference on Friday.

Terms of peace were agreed upon, but their exact nature is yet a profound secret. It is only known that they resemble the previous accounts, and are to be submitted on Saturday to the Consultative Committee.

Peace is certain.

The armistice is not to be prolonged.

The Prussians will enter Paris on Monday."

Speculations on the Negotiations at Versailles—All Seems of Success—The Commercial Treaty Question.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A dispatch from Paris, 25th, says: "It is said that M. THIERS accepts the principle of territorial cession; but is trying to save Metz. Count BISMARCK agrees to leave that fortress to France, but Gen. MOLTKE objects."

Great anxiety is felt in the north of France on the subject of peace negotiations. Everything is in readiness to inundate the country.

A peaceful solution of the Alsace question is possible.

A special dispatch from Paris to the *Times* says that the French object more to the form than to the substance of the Prussian terms. The preliminaries have been assented to, but the conditions and stipulations of the treaty of peace have not yet been agreed upon. The French are endeavoring to obtain the abandonment of certain distressing conditions. The treaty of peace is, however, regarded in Paris as signed.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—M. THIERS went to Versailles yesterday, and after his return consulted the *Commission of Fifteen*. It is believed that negotiations were resumed to-day. It is said the present difficulty is regarding a treaty of commerce. The newspapers oppose the Prussians' alleged intention of imposing a commercial treaty upon France.

The *Temps* says the annual product of the landed property of France will not for a long time exceed thirteen milliards of francs. An indemnity of one milliard of thalers is therefore excessive.

No Session of the Assembly To-day—Waiting for the Treaty.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 25.—MM. THIERS, FAVRE and PICARD have not yet arrived here. The departure of M. THIERS from Paris even has not yet been announced, and it is generally concluded that the Assembly will not meet to-morrow and that the armistice will be prolonged for forty-eight hours.

IMPEACH NAPOLEON.

Propositions of Leading Citizens, Victor Hugo, and Rochefort at the "Left."

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The *Daily News* has the following news from Paris, 24th: MM. LOUIS BLANC, VICTOR HUGO and HENRI ROCHEFORT, members of the Radical Left of the Assembly, will present to that body a motion demanding the impeachment of NAPOLEON.

The *Telegraph* has a Versailles special announcing that a movement for the concentration of the German armies toward the south has commenced. The same dispatch says it is stated at Versailles that the French engineers near Bordeaux are composed of expelled Alsatians. The Prussians continue to levy contributions in the Departments, and imprison the authorities who refuse to pay them.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Completion of Provisional Government—The French Ambassador in England—The West German Ambassador to France.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The *Temps* says the sympathetic words of President GRANT'S Message toward the German Empire are a painful surprise to the French democracy.

The *Rôle du Nord* protests against the theory of privilege as but the opinion of a faction, and contrary to the interests of the nation and of progress.

The Duke of BROGLIE presented his credentials to the Queen, yesterday, as Ambassador of France.

ROME, Feb. 24.—The *Liberté* announces that Herr VON ARNIM, the Prussian Minister to Rome, has been summoned to Versailles, and will probably be appointed German Ambassador to Paris after the conclusion of peace.

Ratzeau Arrives—Return to Rouen—Gustrow Again Invested by the Assembly.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—M. EUGENE ARAGO'S mission to Italy is, it is now announced, to reclaim the material left at Rome at the departure of the French army of occupation.

The Radicals have again invited Gen. GARIBALDI to take his seat in the National Assembly.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—M. POUYER-QUERTIER has been appointed Minister of Commerce.

AMERICA TO FRANCE.

The "Worcester" to Sail as Soon—Her Commander Awaits Orders—Landing the Specimens at Boston.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The commanding officer of the steamer *Worcester*, designated by the Navy Department to carry supplies contributed for the French sufferers by the war, reported, yesterday, for sailing orders. He has been directed to go to sea as soon as his lading is complete, and to report at Plymouth to Mr. EDWARD DWIGHT, representative of the Boston Committee, and to confer with him as to the French port at which the supplies shall be left. The passage will be made under steam, and the vessel will reach Europe in about two weeks. The *Worcester* on her return will take on board at Liverpool some valuable ordnance, surrendered to the United States as a legacy of the rebellion.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The loading of the steamer *Worcester* with supplies for France was finished today, but she may not be in readiness to sail before Wednesday next.

OUR NEIGHBOR'S CLAIMS.

Debate in the Dominion Parliament on the Work of the High Commission—Sir A. T. Galt Supports the Resolutions Regarding the Fisheries—Speech of Sir John A. McDonald on the Rights of Canada—Relations With the Mother Country and With the United States.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 25.—A highly important debate took place in Parliament last night.

Sir A. T. GALT, in bringing up his resolutions respecting the Fisheries Joint High Commission, supported them in a speech of considerable length. He said he was impressed with its importance, and thought the House should support the Government in every way in its power. He did not think the Imperial Government would act dishonorably, but in its desire to settle the matters with the United States might attach too little value to our rights and interests. The United States would indeed rather see us made dependent upon them than receive any money indemnity for the *Alabama* claims. Our fishery regulations had been regarded with jealousy by the Imperial Government, and the dispatch of Earl KIMBERLY was, in some respects, severe. He considered that the Fenian raid claims of Canada were stronger than the *Alabama* claims, and it would have been expected that the Imperial Government would have responded more cordially to our request and have those claims pressed on the United States Government; but the dispatches were not satisfactory, and he held that the House should express its opinion to the Imperial Government, rather than let it assume that we were perfectly satisfied. He pointed out that the Joint Commission had been suggested by Mr. ADAMS on the 12th of May, 1869. The proposal of the commission should not cause Canada, for it would tend to weaken our position and call on Canada to substitute upon our right. He referred to the term of President GRANT'S last message. He expected that England would have said something about it. The Imperial and Canadian Governments appeared to be in accord up to a period in 1866, since that time the Canadian Government had been ignored. He held that the rights of Canada to the three mile limit and headlands should be asserted and maintained, but was afraid they would be considered of secondary importance to those of the Empire. He thought that the House should assert those our rights were of importance, and it would be criminal weakness to allow them to slip out of our grasp. He utterly repudiated the idea that this country should be subordinated to the United States, and hoped that Canada would not be placed in a position of inferiority to that great republic.

SPEECH OF SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD was glad that these resolutions had not brought forward in a hostile sense, and without a full sense of the responsibility resulting therefrom. The only question was whether the honorable Gentleman was really strengthening the hands of himself (MACDONALD) on the Commission. He believed that not believe that it would strengthen his hands to allow the American to believe that we had any distrust of our mother country. He did not believe that it would strengthen his hands if it could be thrown up to him that the House of Commons of Canada was the cause of further interests would be sacrificed by the mother country. Of all things in the world they should avoid the expression of distrust. He was satisfied of the honor of the statesmen who now swayed the destinies of England, and that they would not for any consideration of peace or quiet settle the questions between England and the United States at a sacrifice to the interests of Canada. There was no fear that the pledge that had been made by the Government of England would be broken. He referred to the pledge made to the Canadian representatives some years ago, one of which representatives was Sir A. T. GALT, that the whole strength of the empire would be put forth to protect Canada, if necessary. Were we to believe that England would be false to her pledges for fear of war? This Government had taken their position last year on the fishery question because they relied on the support of Her Majesty's Government and the support of the feeling. This Government had made certain concessions at the instance of the Imperial Government, which was engaged at that time in negotiations with the United States in a manner on which depended peace or war. Would it have been right for Canada to have thrown difficulties in the way by driving off every American vessel and fisherman and thus adding irritation to that which already existed? We had not abandoned our rights, but Government felt, and still feel, the inconvenience of enforcing rights which we were afraid to enforce from year to year; and therefore this Government instructed Mr. HARRINGTON to ask for a mixed Commission to settle the question. He believed that if we vigorously excluded fishermen from the three-mile line, we would so protect our rights as virtually to exclude all foreign fishermen by having their fishing unprofitable. The honorable member for Sherbrooke had said that if we would not enforce the policy of licensing, we could not enforce the policy of exclusion. Such was not the case. It required a vast amount of trouble to give a licensing system, and examine her license, whereas by simply stating that foreign vessels should not come within a three-mile limit, we could enforce our rights. Sir A. T. GALT himself was a member of the Government when the reciprocity ended, and was a party to the order issued by the Canadian Government that from that time American fishermen in our waters should be regarded as trespassers, and it was to meet the wishes of Her Majesty's Government that the license system was adopted. Nova Scotia protested, pointing out the evils that would arise from it. Notwithstanding the protest of Nova Scotia, the Newfoundland and New-Brunswick Provinces yielded their opinions to the wish of Her Majesty's Government. The license system proved a failure, and the only way that remained to maintain our rights was to drive foreign fishermen from our waters. That policy was adopted and proved wholly successful.

After referring to the dispatches leading to the appointment of the Commission, he contended that a subsequent enlargement of the Commission would not in any way affect the interests of Canada. A settlement of the *Alabama* claims that would be of great importance to the interests of Canada. It was a question of the spirit of England that in a settlement of these claims Canada would have a voice. Great as might be our desire to defend the fisheries, great as our loss would be if we lost them, we between England and the United States out of the *Alabama* claims would inflict a far greater loss upon Canada; therefore he rejoiced that the Commission had been enlarged so as to include the *Alabama* claims, because those claims once settled we might confidently expect a long period of peace with the United States. It opened up a new era of prosperity for Canada. He was glad the United States took the opportunity of having the *Alabama* claims brought before this Commission, for the first time in the history of the Colonial Empire, as soon as it appeared that a Canadian was asked to sit on a Commission that was to deal with Imperial questions. If these resolutions were passed he would go to Washington merely as a delegate, and have no voice in its deliberations. The first thing he would do would be, what were our rights; next, how they were to be enforced; and, third, what compensation we should receive in return for any rights we might yield. What would be said in England if Earl DE GREY, when he left, was fettered by orders of Parliament as to our three miles limit? He believed that three miles of sea from our shores was as much ours as three miles at sea on each side of England. England would not yield those three miles belonging to Canada without the consent of Canada. England, which looked with displeasure on the invasion of Alsace and Lorraine against the wishes of the people, would not confirm that our land should be taken from us. The suggestion of the Washington Commissioners that it must be made law unless ratified by the Parliament of Canada, so that there was no risk in the matter, stopped Sir A. T. GALT at this end of the discussion, which Sir JOHN raised his object, and feel assured that our rights were of first-rate importance, and would not be surrendered without our own consent.

THE MOTION WITHDRAWN.

Sir A. T. GALT finally withdrew the motion, and moved for a return from Messrs. FORTIN and ROBITAILLE, in which they stated that American fishermen had molested Canadian fishermen and farmers, the discussion closed.

DEPARTURE OF THE CANADIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD leaves on Tuesday morning for Washington. It is rumored that it is proposed to adjourn Parliament until November, to allow the Premier to attend on the Commission; but it is understood that the business of the House will go on in his absence. The High Commission now at Washington are invited to Ottawa when their labors have terminated.

THE COAL PANIC.

The Miners and the Monopolists Still Obstinate.

Improbability of an Immediate Compromise.

The Situation Yesterday—Statements of a Coal Merchant and a Miner—The Latest Condition of the Market.

The sensational topic of the day is unquestionably about the scant supply and exorbitant prices of coal. This is under discussion everywhere. At all places of public resort, on the cars and other vehicles of travel, the boats, and in every place of business, this subject receives attention. Not a few persons have become unduly excreised, and made hasty purchases at extraordinary rates, in anticipation of a further advance. The situation, however, has not materially changed since our last report. The moderate stock on hand at the various yards and depots has rapidly diminished, and will soon be exhausted. Possibly in some instances the supply may hold out until the end of next week. Beyond that time there is no probable source of replenishment. There are about 140 yards in this City. Several of these are now entirely empty. The price of stove coal in the middle of November was $7 per ton, retail. In January, it was $8; Feb. 1, $8 50; Feb. 2, $9 50; Feb. 15, $10; Feb. 20, $10 50; Feb. 22, $11; Feb. 24, $13; Feb. 25, $15 to $14.

THE SITUATION YESTERDAY.

JAY GOULD, President of the Erie Railway Company, states by circular that the Company will supply coal from its mines to consumers on the line of the road at $7 a ton, delivered at Port Jervis. It is a soft, bituminous coal, and the supply is said to be limited.

Although no business of any importance was transacted at the various coal head-quarters yesterday, they were busy centres. A constant stream of applicants poured in and out, asking for coal. Of course there was none to give. Information was freely extended, but the substance of it was uncertain. Telegraphic communication between the coal kings here and at the several mining districts was constantly maintained, and all the old and several new points at the difficulty were freely discussed. A great many private dispatches were exchanged. Some of these were directly with the leaders of the miners' unions. The substance of their manifestoes was against all compromise. The Union, since receiving the Schuylkill members, is the greatest monopoly of labor ever attempted in this country. If the miners' plea is correct, they have in former times been helpless in the power of the capitalists. Now they present a formidable front, that encircles the entire Pennsylvania mining district like a line of battle—as indeed it is.

The struggle is really between two great monopolies of the miners on the one side, against the capitalists upon the other. The railroad question appears on the field as a third force, allied with the coal companies. Letters from all parts of the country are overwhelming the offices of the companies here, like an avalanche. Country dealers are in an agony of apprehension, and demand a supply at any hazard and at almost any price. Manufacturers are especially clamorous. Many of these will suffer serious loss in failing to make up their stock of goods for the Spring market, besides the damage to their machinery from protracted closes. Iron-workers will be forced to close very promptly unless an ample supply of fuel can be obtained for their furnaces. Many in the State of Pennsylvania have already ceased operations. These and others write, earnestly asking the coal companies to hold on. "This is a golden opportunity that may not be presented again in years. If these outrageous demands are submitted to now, they will ruin the entire business of the State, and the employes dictate to employers, when the right of judgment of the property-owner is destroyed. It is a serious loss in dollars and cents to us all every day. But this is cheaper in the end, if we all sustain each other and triumph, than to fail ignominiously. Do not succumb." A score of such letters, from large manufacturers, were received yesterday. A number of furnaces are preparing to "blow out" next week, if this state of affairs shall continue.

WHAT THE COAL KINGS SAY.

The loss to the coal-carrying railroads is tremendous, and causes felt heavily against the next dividends. The Delaware and Lackawanna Company state that it is almost impossible for them to obtain enough fuel for their locomotives. The brakemen on the discontinued coal-trains were yesterday "dismounted" and sent to the companies' mines to delve for coal. They secured but a few car-loads before the miners came down upon them en *masse* and frightened them away. The officers deny emphatically that any loaded coal-trains have been moving over the road or into Hoboken during the past three days. The Pennsylvania Company make a similar declaration. All of them state in support of their plea that this state of affairs has not been used as a speculation, that they could, but did not, anticipate the crisis by providing a large stock. On the contrary, their receipts were nearly exhausted when the crisis came. A President of one of the largest companies yesterday said: "Sir, the public lay charges at our door that are exceedingly unjust. I am a conscientious man, and were I connected with any plot—as this is alleged to be—to oppress the poor and control the property of the whole country, I could not live. The very shame of the reflection would kill me. I speak for all my colleagues when I say that we mean right. We want justice done to all. Compromising with these men is ruinous to the whole principle of trade. The point is not the coal we have. They are obliged to earn their bread by labor; we are obliged to live by another kind of labor; they work on our capital; they must work; they merely stop to force us to do as they wish—to do what would end in bankruptcy to all. We are glad to say to them all that we can for their work. I acknowledge that the remedy seems severe. But it is the only one, and the public will be satisfied in the end that our present attitude is perfectly just."

THE MINERS' DEFENSE.

The miners are, apparently, just as earnest and conscientious in their views. Although as a class they lack the education and accomplishments that grace the majority of the capitalists, they have a fair knowledge of ordinary matters, and discern the point at issue in question that affects their business quite as readily as many of their opponents. It is asserted that they are generally less addicted to dissipation and violent quarrels than other laborers, and their social-so-called level. However that may be, eliminating persons say it, and more to their credit, that in this contest no violence is to be used, and protracted inaction alone will be relied upon for success. Yesterday a committee of the Schuylkill Miners' Union was appointed to receive any communications that the Company might choose to send. A similar committee of the Scranton miners is said to have called upon the Chief Agent. A report of the visit was sent here, but nothing was accomplished for better or for worse unless it were no better nor worse. The Company's agent who was in this city yesterday, but in no official capacity. He spoke freely of the situation, and seemed disposed to tell the exact truth without fear or favor.

"It's a long story, ours is, Sir, and we don't have as smooth a tongue as you newspaper men. But we can tell the exact truth just as straight. After we had our terms unions, we were no better nor worse slaves, Sir, not a bit. These rich coal and railroad men would work us like horses. They would give us just what they had a mind to, and that wasn't much, I tell you; only enough for a wretched poor existence. They would do the same now if they could. But now we've got pretty near 150,000 men banded together. We stick to each other. We've saved money out of our wages every week. We've got something to fall back on, and we are going to hold out. This is going to be a long strike, I tell you, and our hearts in it. Our voices make the rulers. Our labor makes the money that these few rich men gobble up. All we want is our fair share, and a square honest deal. A good many of us 'go on the square,' and we do it now in this. But we don't mean to starve our days nor our years under ground, in the bowels of the earth, if we can help it. If you think eight hours a day of such work is not enough, just try it yourself, Sir. I ain't no committee man, Sir. I'm only a private member. I'm afraid to tell just what I think, and I've told it to you."

THE USUROUS RETAILERS.

The more honorable portion of the retailers in this City have not taken the advantage of this sudden panic in the coal trade. Some of these have even sold to the poor at $6 per ton. As a general rule, the prices range from $13 to $14 50 per ton for the poorest and best qualities. There has been an immense drain on the stock in the yards. Many people became alarmed at the prospective scarcity, and eagerly purchased, thinking it better to anticipate panic prices next week. The gas companies have sold large quantities of coke. It is not extensively used, on the whole, excellent fuel. It has somewhat advanced in price. Wood has also gone up $2 a cord. Several recently retailers endeavored to purchase all the Cumberland coal that they could find in Baltimore, and make a "corner" on it here. A purchasing committee went on and telegraphed that the plan would work if transportation could be arranged. But the shipping merchants put up freight charges so high as to destroy the "corner" plan, which fell through—as it deserved. If people will use coke, chips, cinders and other substitutes, without attempting to purchase much coal, and thus get along for a few days, the difficulty may soon be over. Cumberland coal, which is something like the soft English coal, can be used in almost any stove. But unless the pipe is long and the draft strong enough to carry off the smoke, it does not burn freely. It is very good for cooking and heating purposes, and quite as economical as other coal. There is but little in the market. It retails at from $9 to $10. It is principally used for steam-engines.

The Condition in Luzerne County—Action of the Railway Companies.

From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican, Feb. 23.

There have been important developments in the coal troubles within the past few days, and which will be the means, probably, of precipitating the final struggle within a short time. We yesterday morning published the result of the meeting of the coal operators, carrying companies and iron manufacturers, held in Philadelphia on Thursday. At this meeting was determined upon what should be the action of the operators, and the resolutions passed indicate the ultimatum of the operators in this region. As we and our readers are most directly interested in any matters concerning this region, we may properly confine ourselves to the propositions of the three large companies in this valley. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and Pennsylvania Coal Company, are to continue their previous offer—eighty-five cents per Diamond once—with the right to modify so as to correspond as nearly as possible with any changes that may be made in rates paid in the other regions." This, in short, leaves the matter just as it was on the 1st day of December, and so far as any action of the companies, the Miners' Union or the miners individually is concerned, we are no nearer resumption than before. We have had two meetings of the General Council of the M. & L. B. A.; two meetings of the corporations of coal carriers and operators, and any number of region and district meetings, and yet no nearer terms than heretofore, unless the necessities of the men are becoming more pressing, and we are that much nearer resumption in consequence. The companies have put themselves square upon their first offer and propose to stand by it. The men are not yet reported to the committee of operators meeting the terms which they rejected in December. At the meeting of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western men held at Hyde Park on Thursday a committee was appointed to call upon the proper representatives of the Company, with a view to effect an honorable compromise. This Committee is composed of nine miners, and they will perform their duty today. It is not likely that anything will be accomplished by such a conference, because the companies are not ready yet to yield anything. It is reported that the men in Schuylkill and Carbon Counties are willing to yield to the terms proposed by the operators and that work will be resumed there within a few days. If work should be resumed extensively in Schuylkill County, will the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company reduce their freight rates so as to enable it to supply the coal which it is mined? That is an important question for the southern portions of the State which are supplied over that road. Unless freights are reduced on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company can ship and sell their coal at rates that would ruin the Schuylkill operations as well as the individual operators in other parts of the anthracite regions.

The Supply—The Condition of Affairs and Prospects in the Schuylkill Regions.

From the Pottsville Miners' Journal, Feb. 25.

The quantity sent by rail for the week was 10,813 tons, against 49,939 for the corresponding week last year. The whole supply for the week was 41,601 tons, against 203,977 for the corresponding week last year—loss, 146,796 tons. The supply for the year to date is 1,000,448 tons, against 1,466,154 for the same period last year. Decrease this year, 365,706 tons. As the supply in 1869 was 871,705 tons ahead of the previous year to date, and behind this year so far 139,969 tons, it makes the loss compared with 1869, 1,031,000 tons in round numbers.

A meeting of the Committees of the A. B. C. T. and L. B. A., called by the latter, met to-day in Pottsville. Our impression is that the proposition will be accepted by the W. B. A., and work will be resumed, at least partially, in Schuylkill County on or about the 1st of March. As soon as the basis is generally accepted, the rates of freight to correspond will be promulgated by the Reading Company, and the embargo of high freights removed.

The river is now free of ice at Philadelphia, and the supply, now amounting to 15,000 or 20,000 tons, can be shipped to New-York. It is difficult, however, to get vessels to Boston and other Eastern ports.

There is no excuse now for not going to work. If the proposition made by the meeting held in Philadelphia is not acceptable, it must be from other motives than the public good. If the leaders should oppose it, the operators had better break directly with the men, and a sufficient number of collieries will go to work to supply places where coal is scarce; but it is doubtful whether there will be any change in tolls on the lines until the terms are accepted by the organizations. It therefore becomes the duty of all thinking members of the W. B. A. who desire to put a stop to the present state of affairs to use their influence to resume on the terms offered, as none other will be offered under any circumstances. It is a fair compromise between both parties to suit the state of the trade.

Coal also has been bought up by rings in some cities, and they are putting up the prices very high. These men are no doubt free-traders, and do it for the purpose of having the duty removed on foreign coal, after the 4th of March, when the new Congress assembles. A bill for said purpose is now pending in Congress, which will not be reached this session, but can be called up immediately after the 4th of March, and will be passed if the present difficulties are not adjusted by that time. This is a very important consideration, and every man who attempts to prolong them contributes to bringing about such a result.

Bituminous coal has not advanced yet at the shipping ports, but these speculators will also buy that up too if they can accomplish their object.

A great deal has been published abroad about the state of the coal markets, and the quantity likely to be produced. Many of their statements have been promulgated by the ignorant leaders of the W. B. A. For instance, PARKER, the blacksmith, said at a meeting, that the market would take 16,000,000 tons anthracite in 1871, and we could produce 20,000,000 tons anthracite in 1871, making a surplus of 4,000,000 tons. This is only about 1,000,000 tons out of the way. We sent to market in 1870 16,966,497 tons. The market will take, in addition, at fair rates, about 1,300,000 to 1,600,000 increase in 1871. With all the mines working in the usual way, without pushing, and there will be no necessity to push them this year,) we can produce not over 3,000,000 increase over last year's supply. This would leave about 1,000,000 tons surplus to dispose of, and three weeks additional stoppage to the usual stoppages during the season would remove the surplus anthracite coal. With anthracite at high rates, there would be but little demand over 1870. We are speaking of the coal shipped to market, which does not include the consumption in the coal regions. These calculations are based on a $2 00 rate for coal, and corresponding low rates of transportation by the carrying companies.

If coal should fall below $2 25 on the average at Port Carbon, a number of the smaller collieries could not keep in operation, and would have to suspend.

This is the real state of the coal trade. The increase, however, will depend in a great measure on the number of furnaces and iron works that may have to suspend. They are the great consumers of coal, and if many are compelled to suspend they would remain idle until the iron trade improves, which is far from being in a prosperous condition now, and the accounts from Europe are of a similar character.

Reply of President Gowen to the Working Men's Benevolent Association.

President GOWEN, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, has published a reply to the statements of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, in which he says:

"It is a shameful thing to endeavor to keep 20,000 men in idleness and their families in want, by representing that an attack is being made upon their organization when nothing of the kind exists. All I demand is that you shall not insist upon wages so high as to make it impossible to produce coal at the prices which it will bring in the market, and that you shall not resort to strikes and suspensions in order to produce a scarcity of coal and force prices beyond what manufacturers and consumers can afford to pay. Had your Association adhered to the terms agreed upon by its delegates last November, and continued at work, there would have been no difficulty; we should have had a tolerably fair Winter's business, and the Spring trade would now be commencing with everybody at work, and all disagreements to keep cool and body together. But you refused to pursue this course, your money supply failed, and the agreement or recommendation of its delegates, joined the men of the upper regions in the suspension, and because of the three-dollar basis as a maximum. Certain it is that the history of the present period of affairs must read upon your own experience. Even now, if you would show more disposition to meet this question fairly, and would offer to abide by the terms fixed upon last November, and agreed to by yourself and other delegates, I would show that I am the friend of the working man, by using all my efforts to bring about a resumption.

The Workmen Reject the Proffered Terms—No Prospect of a Resumption of Mining Operations—Boston Has a Large Supply on Hand.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 25.—A meeting of the Committees of the Anthracite Board of Trade and Working Men's Benevolent Association was held here this morning, when the Committee of Working Men refused to accept the terms offered by the former. Their object is to reopen negotiations, which will not be attained. The basis now rejected is the one they voted unanimously to accept last November, and which, it is said, was ratified by all the divisions of the organizations. Everything is at sea, and there is no telling when a resumption of mining in this region will take place. It is difficult to obtain any information as to when the men will resume, but the prevailing opinion among coal men is that the men will not resume within a month, unless the $3 basis is paid them.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The coal panic has not yet reached Boston to any extent, a full month's supply, and probably more, being on hand. Prices are unsettled, but not in excess of about $13 per ton. The unusually mild weather, with proper economy, it is believed, will prevent distress in any quarter.

Fears of Outrages by the Miners—They Threaten to Throw Trains off the Track and Saw the Bridges of Bridges.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 25.—There are grave fears here of outrages by the miners. They have threatened to throw trains off the track of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. One day this week a frog was plugged by a stick of wood, but it was fortunately discovered in time to prevent an accident. The Reading Company have about sixty bridges within a radius of twenty miles of Pottsville. Guards are stationed on all these bridges constantly, to prevent any attempt at destruction by the miners. A locomotive, carrying an armed guard, is constantly patrolling the road above this place, and every precaution is being taken to guard against outrages by the infuriated miners, who have sworn to be revenged for the doubling of tolls on this road. Some of them have threatened to saw the strangers of the bridges nearly through from the under side, and trust to a train breaking through when passing over the bridge.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Saturday, Feb. 25, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Barometer Reduced to 32° Fahr.	Thermometer	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga.	30.06	67	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.16	48	N. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Boston, Mass.	30.19	42	N. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Buffalo	30.08	44	S. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Charleston	30.06	68	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.61	36	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	30.03	41	N. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	30.04	50	E.	Gentle.	L. Rain.
Cleveland	30.11		Calm.		Cloudy.
Corinne	29.72		Calm.		Cloudy.
Detroit	30.08	37	S. W.	V. Gentle.	Fair.
Dubuque	29.96	34	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.07	45	N. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Key West	30.09	74	E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.09	61	S. W.	V. Gentle.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	30.09	63	S. W.	V. Gentle.	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.06	36	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	30.10	52	E.	Gentle.	H. Rain.
New-York	30.20	43	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Omaha	29.68	32	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Oswego	30.14	40	S. W.	V. Gentle.	Clear.
Philadelphia	30.20	46	W.		Cloudy.
Pittsburg	30.01	44	N. W.	V. Gentle.	Cloudy.
Portland, Me.	30.20	34	N. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Richmond	30.12	56	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
San Francisco	30.12	51	N. W.		Clear.
Savannah	30.01	64	S.	Brisk.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	30.02	44	N. E.	Brisk.	H. Rain.
St. Paul, Minn.	30.01	30	N.	Brisk.	Clear.
Toledo, O.	30.05	40		Calm.	Cloudy.
Washington	30.16	48		Calm.	Cloudy.
Wilmington, N. C	30.01	66	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Yorkville	29.99	57	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New-London	30.23	39	N. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Mt. Washington	29.89	12	N. W.	Gale.	Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Synopsis of the Weather Reports—Predictions Therefrom.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25—4:36 P. M.

SYNOPSIS.

The storm which yesterday passed over the lakes into Canada is today followed by a diminution of pressure and rains advancing from the Gulf States platform at 7 A. M. at Nashville and Memphis, and the maximum pressure is in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin; thence diminishing as we proceed to the north and east. It is now raining lightly from Indiana to New-Jersey. Fresh south-west winds on the Gulf coast, and on the Atlantic and lakes fresh and gentle south-west winds prevail. The temperature is rising on the north and east of the storm centre.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that a decided fall of the barometer will be experienced on the lower lakes and East Atlantic, followed by thick winds on Sunday night. Fair weather is indicated for the Gulf.

Sentences in the Hudson County Court.

The following sentences have been pronounced on persons convicted in the Hudson County Court during the term by Judge RANDOLPH: PETER FREY, larceny, County Farm six months; JOHN MCNEILL, larceny of tea, same sentence; WILLIAM HENDERSON and RICHARD OWENS, attempting to rob a jewelry store in Jersey City, State Prison two years; EDWARD WILSON, larceny of the silver snuff-box of the late Gen. WRIGHT, County Penitentiary for one year; HENRY CLARKE, pocket picking, State Prison two years; JAMES BOUCHER and ROBERT JONES, accessories to assault on PATRICK GRESLEY, a saloon keeper, State Prison one year; GEORGE HAAR, assault with intent to commit a rape, County Penitentiary six months; WILLIAM EHLERS, theft of a pocket-book containing $100, County Jail six months.

ROBERT BIRDS, the assistant of Mr. BRADY, proprietor of the Jersey City Skating Rink, who was convicted of an assault upon a colored young man named ROBERT RAY, by forcibly ejecting him from the premises after he had purchased a ticket, was fined $1 and costs.

Decision in Bankruptcy by Judge Blatchford.

In re THEODORE H. VETTERLEIN and BERNHARD T. VETTERLEIN, bankrupts. An order was granted for the examination of the bankrupts on the application of FATMAN & Co., which was excepted to on the grounds: first, that the register had no authority to grant an order for the examination of the bankrupts either by statute or rule; secondly, that the order granted, as it recites on application, should have been a verified application in writing; thirdly, that the order is on the face of it defective, in that it does not purport to be on the application of the creditor who has proved his claim. The first objection was answered in effect that the register has authority to order an examination; the second was disposed of on the case of SOLOMON (Bankrupts Register, vol. 4, No. 4, p. 15); and the third objection had no force, because the order recited, that the parties upon whose application the order was issued had duly proved their debt. The decision of Register ALLEN was approved by Judge BLATCHFORD.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Terrible Colliery Explosion in the South of Wales.

Fifty Dead Bodies Already Taken From the Mine.

Destructive Fire at the Boston House of Correction—Forgery Held to Trial and Murderer Arraigned in Massachusetts—A Man Taken From Jail in Kentucky by Masked Men—Burning of the Hamilton, Ohio, Opera-House Lottery, &c.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A Terrible Colliery Explosion in Wales—Fifty Dead Bodies Already Found—Queen of Spain Convalescent—Changes in the Italian Cabinet—Eight Days Allowed Tunis for Apology.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A terrible colliery explosion occurred today in South Wales. Fifty dead bodies have already been taken from the mine.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The *Times*, of today, states that the health of the Queen of Spain has improved considerably.

FLORENCE, Feb. 12.—Señor DEL PACO has been appointed Minister of Justice in the Italian Cabinet....The *Italie* (newspaper) says that Señor VENOSTA has granted to HUSSEIN BEY a delay of eight days. If at the expiration of that time his instructions from the Tunisian Government are unsatisfactory, an Italian squadron will sail for Tunis.

FIRES.

Buildings Destroyed Connected With the House of Correction at South Boston, Mass.—Loss $75,000—Woolen Factory Burned in Ohio—Destruction of Stores at Millersville, N. Y., and at Great Falls, N. H.—Losses Elsewhere.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The chapel, tailor-shop and brush factory connected with the Suffolk County House of Correction, in South Boston, were destroyed by fire early this morning. Ninety sewing-machines and other machinery were burned. The buildings destroyed were 100 feet from the main prison, which is fire-proof. The convicts—200 men and 100 women—were considerably frightened, but were finally quieted by the officers, who understood managing them. The fire was caused by a spontaneous combustion of oiled rags used for cleaning the sewing-machines. The loss to Suffolk County is $60,000; no insurance. W. W. EASTMAN'S brush manufactory was damaged to the extent of $25,000; fully insured.

TREMONT, O., Feb. 25.—P. C. DEAN'S woolen factory at Ballville, Ohio, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $60,000, with an insurance of only $6,000.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 25.—A fire last night at Ellenville, N. Y., burned the stores of JOHN CONNELLY, LOUIS MEERBOLD, MICHAEL MULLINS, and the dwellings of Dr. GRIFFREY, Mrs. PERROUN, and JOHN THOMPSON. The loss is estimated at $35,000; partially insured.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—A fire in Great Falls, N. H., yesterday, destroyed a large brick building on the corner of Main and Pine streets, occupied by LOCKE and HILL, dealers in drugs and groceries; HANCOCK & FURNALD, dealers in furniture; PINKHAM & SAWYER, dealers in clothing, JOHN A. SMILEY, dealers in boots and shoes. The loss is $35,000; partly insured.

HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 25.—A fire occurred last night in a dilapidated frame building at the corner of Fourth and Diamond streets, belonging to WILLIAM J. TRAVER, which was totally destroyed with its contents. The occupants were FREDERICK SLUTTER, carriage-maker; THEODORE TRAVER, lime and cement, and CHAS. YAGER, patent shoe-brush manufacturer. The loss is about $4,000, and is nearly covered by insurance. The fire was caused by water coming in contact with the flues.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 25.—A fire in East Concord, this morning, destroyed HARPER'S carriage factory, together with the storehouse. Most of the finished carriages and sleighs were saved. The loss is $4,000; insurance, $2,000. DUNLAP'S spoke-mill and FARRAR'S dye-house were also burned. The loss is $2,000

CURRENT LITERATURE.

TO THE TIMES

OF THE LATE INDIGNATION OF MARK

Wash done, old friend, that, hiding a clear eye
Beneath shy yellow veil, does shine among
Those ripe hills and dales of seven-topped
Rome,
To whom Pluto of the Seven Hearts
Whoever the mortal beneath do and do!

Lays. the foul vast of whose unopposed
Ocean is as some sleeping dragon, all the
While dreaming sublime of your vain
Wher

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 26, 1871.

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Two copies, one year.....7
Ten copies, one year.....32
And an extra copy to person up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
Five copies, one year.....12
Ten copies, one year.....22
And an extra copy to person up of club.
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The Newspaper Edition, for carriage rating 2 lbs. postage to be added in either of our editions stated not for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
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Ordinary classified advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, fifth page before Marriages and Deaths, 25 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 20 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page 25 cents per line each insertion.
City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 50 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriages Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during this time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their copy as soon in the day as possible. If received after 6 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the convenience of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 24 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 9 Astor Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DAWES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Gaeibe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE.

Various reports are received concerning the negotiations at Versailles. Rumors are current in Paris that the treaty of peace is signed. One dispatch from Paris asserts that M. THIERS accepts the principle of territorial cession, but is trying to save Metz; this fortress BISMARCK is ready to leave, but MOLTKE is not. Another says that the preliminaries of the treaty have been agreed to, but the conditions and stipulations have not yet; the French, it is added, "are endeavoring to obtain the abandonment of certain distressing conditions." Still another announces that the present difficulty in respecting a treaty of commerce. But the most important statement is by way of London. It announces, on the strength of a dispatch from Versailles, on Friday at midnight, that on that day THIERS, FAVRE and BISMARCK at length agreed upon a treaty of peace, the terms of which are, however, a profound secret. This was to have been presented yesterday to the "Consultative Committee." It also positively declares that peace is certain; that the armistice is not to be prolonged, and that the Prussians will enter Paris on Monday.

THIERS, FAVRE and PICARD, not yet having arrived at Bordeaux, the Assembly will probably not meet today. Discussing the indemnity question, the Temps states that the annual product of France cannot for a long time exceed thirteen milliards of francs. It is said that LOUIS BLANC, VICTOR HUGO and ROCHEFORT will present at the next session of the Assembly a motion demanding the impeachment of NAPOLEON. The Duke of BROGLIE has presented his credentials to the Queen of England as Ambassador from France. The Times says: "The sympathetic words of President GRANT'S message toward the German Empire are a painful surprise to the French democracy."

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A terrible colliery explosion occurred in the south of Wales yesterday. Fifty bodies have been taken from the mine.... The health of the Queen of Spain is improving.... Italy allows Turin eight days in which to offer satisfactory terms or prepare to fight.

CANADA.

On Friday evening there was a debate in the Canadian Parliament on the fishery question and the work of the Joint High Commission. Sir A. T. GALT thought the Fenian raid claims of the United States, and accused the Imperial Government of neglecting the interests of the Dominion. He urged the House to assert the paramount importance of the claims of Canada and of the fishery question in the deliberations of the Commission. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD deprecated expression of distrust in the Imperial Government and any faltering of the Commissioners representing the interests of Canada. He was satisfied that the Government in England would not sacrifice any injustice done to Canada. He believed in the policy of excluding fishermen from the three-mile line in preference to a system of licensing, which would occasion great inconvenience and trouble. He thought the enlargement of the objects of the Commission, so as to include the settlement of Alabama claims would prove of great importance to Canada, for a war growing out of them claims would inflict far greater loss upon her than even the loss of her fisheries would be. He did not believe any territory of Canada would be given up, or any of her rights surrendered without her consent. After remarks by other members the resolutions offered by Sir A. T. GALT were withdrawn.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to revise the Patent and Copyright laws was passed. The bill providing for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of '76 by an exposition at Philadelphia, was also passed. Mr. CONKLING'S amendment in favor of a similar celebration at New-York having been rejected by a large majority vote. The House amendments to the Southern Pacific Railroad bill were non-concurred in and a Committee of Conference appointed. The Post-office Appropriation bill was then taken up. An amendment proposing a reduction amounting to $600,000 for inland mail service was defeated, and one prohibiting the printing of business cards on stamped envelopes was agreed to. A motion to adopt the American Steam-ship Subsidy bill as amended was tabled, by a vote of 37 to 26. An amendment was also reported in favor of increasing the subsidy to the China and Japan Steam-ship line from $500,000 to $1,000,000, on condition certain monthly trips are made. This was discussed, but no action was reached.

In the House a petition from citizens of New-Jersey against railroad land-grants was submitted, and a letter from Commissioner PEASE[illegible] was read, urging final action one way or the other on the repeal of the income tax. Most of the day was spent on the Sundry Civil Services Appropriation bill. An item of $6,000,000 to indemnify States for war expenses was stricken out, as was another of $800,000 to pay for horses and other property lost in the military service. An item of $600,000 was added for works at Longue Island Navy-yard. A proposition to add $60,000 for the construction of a Navy-yard at New-London, Conn., was rejected. A motion to pass the bill under a suspension of the rules was lost by a vote of 68 to 92, and the subject went over.

GENERAL.

The Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives rules that the Senate, in its present condition, is a local body, and may act on bills sent to it from the House, and that the House must meet and adjourn from day to day until the session expires by Constitutional limitation.

The chapel, tailor-shop and brush factory connected with the House of Correction at South Boston, Mass., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The entire loss to the County of Suffolk, and to private parties, is $75,000.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to Feb. 6 are at hand. The Entre Rios insurgents have been routed. The revolution continues at Monte Video.

The President issued a proclamation yesterday, denominating the discriminating duties on merchandise imported from Portugal that country having taken similar action with regard to imports from this country.

A Committee of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, yesterday, rejected the terms offered by the Associate Board of Trade for a resumption of mining operations.

The Labor Reform Party at Cincinnati proposes to run its own ticket for city officers this year.

The South Carolina House of Representatives is engaged on a bill prohibiting the creation of any State debt in the future, unless approved by two-thirds of the people on a popular vote.

Miss LAURA FAIR was arraigned, yesterday, at San Francisco for the murder of Mr. CRITTENDEN, and pleaded not guilty.

Stores valued at $25,000 were destroyed by fire at Ellenville, N. Y., on Friday night.

The Webster Bank embezzlement amounts to $47,000.

Political Corruption.

To-morrow the Legislature of this State reassembles, and we wish there were any reasonable grounds for supposing that a recess of ten days would be found to have had a wholesome effect upon it. The spectacle which it presents just now is one of the most deplorable that could well be exhibited to a free and intelligent people. We live under a civil polity which ought to produce the highest and best results of government, and in reality we are in the habit of boasting of it as being far superior to any Government which the rest of the world has to show. Yet it has not saved us from abuses which are generally characteristic of unmixed despotisms. In local affairs, we see nothing but roguery on a scale which LOUIS NAPOLEON would never have dared to carry out. Had he attempted anything of the kind at the expense of Paris, there would have been a revolution in less than twenty-four hours. It is only under free Governments that people will submit to the worst forms of ill-usage. We have a Legislature in session which is at this in the hands of two professional swindlers—TWEED and SWEENY. We call them swindlers, because that is what in fact they are, and it is useless to beat about the bush in dealing with such people. Their Broadway extension scheme is a swindle, and so is their Croton Water bill, and in any other country but this they would be mobbed in the streets for attempting to cheat the public at a time of so much trouble and difficulty. But these knaves understand their day and generation. They know that it is possible to do anything with a community which is too indolent even to stretch out a hand for its own protection. While they can get millionaires to pay them on the back, they need not fear the "middle class."

But is it possible that any sane man in this City can see anything to be proud of in the composition of our Legislature? There are the members, bought and sold every day like sheep in a market, the only trouble with the dealers arising out of occasional disagreements in regard to price. In this the ultimate results of our "institutions?" TWEED wants to get a certain bill passed. There is a piece of peculiar wrapped up in it, as there is in most things in which he has a hand. He goes to the Legislature, and does anybody there think of discussing the merits of the bill? Not at all—the only point to settle is, how much money is there in it? How much can be wrung from the Ring for its passage? Well but, say many "Republicans are as bad as the Democrats. What is the use of you, a Republican paper, crying out, when your own party is as bad as the other?" We say that it is all the use in the world for *some* paper to cry out against the system, and to keep on denouncing it, regardless of blame or praise. If the charge that one party is as bad as the other were true, there would be no hope whatever for the people but in extinguishing *both* parties, and creating a new one on the basis of "honest government, and the best men to the front." But the charge is not true. Almost every Democrat in the Legislature seems to be in TWEED'S breeches pockets, but only twenty-one Republicans are prepared to take his bribes. We know there are corrupt Republicans; perhaps no party ever yet existed which did not contain corrupt members. But the whole foundation of the Democratic Party rests upon corruption and bribery in these days—the good men within it, the men of character and principle, are everywhere pushed aside, and the rogues are at the front, with flying colors, and a hired rabble cheering them on. The Republicans are a party cursed with some corrupt men—the Democrats of today are all corrupt, and will have nothing to do with men who are any better than themselves. This is the difference between them, and it is a great difference.

We have no word of excuse to offer for corrupt Republicans, in the Legislature or out of it. We wish we could bring upon them the execration of the whole country. Have we spared NATHANIEL SANDS, or men like him, whom we believe to be corrupt through and through? Did we spare the Astor Committee for whitewashing the Ring just prior to the election—an act which we believed then, and believe now, to be simply infamous, and warranting the use of the harshest terms known to the language? We have no desire to shield treachery or corruption, no matter where it may be found. We want an Honest Judiciary, a good Government, a just application of the public moneys, and any party which will give us these blessings we would undertake to support. The Democrats make no attempt to do anything of the kind. The Republicans make the attempt, but they are crippled by the rascals who profess Republican principles while taking Democratic bribes. We hope the names of these traitors will long be remembered in the State as synonymous with the basest dishonesty and deceit. During the remainder of this session we shall do our utmost to keep them before the public. We believe we know how and when these recreants are bribed, and we shall let the light of day into the transactions in which they are concerned. A corrupt Republican is as much worse than a corrupt Democrat as a responsible man who pilfers is worse than a professional thief. But what, after all, can be expected of the people's representatives when the people themselves look tranquilly on while unheard-of outrages on popular government are perpetrated under their very eyes, and knaves grow rich on the hard earnings of honest men? The representatives elected by the people may well think that they need not submit themselves to a higher standard of morality than that which their constituents set up for them.

A Wasted Outburst on the Unity of Italy.

Some of our contemporaries have asserted that we do injustice to the Roman Catholic Church of the United States in representing it as so much behind the European branch in its ideas of civil and religious liberty. To those who have real doubts on this matter, who do not know that the spirit of the Roman Church in this country is in direct opposition to the best American ideas, and far behind the spirit of the European Church, we commend the recent address, delivered in London on the relations of France and Germany, by the well-known French divine, Pere HYACINTHE.

We need not say to our readers that, in his purely religious sympathies and opinions, Father HYACINTHE has hosts of followers in all branches of the Protestant Church in this country. If his was the type of Catholic faith presented by the Church in the United States, the barriers between Catholic and Protestant would be weak indeed. But, in a secular journal, it is only with his political views that we have to do. These, we need scarcely say, are still more widely separated from those of American Catholics than his religious. What the Roman Church of this country thinks of Italian unity and the liberty of Rome, we know through a thousand voices. Meetings of Catholics have been held in every one of our large cities. They have protested against the occupation of their own capital by the Italian people as a robbery and spoliation; they have lauded the priestly government on the Tiber as the purest of worldly administrations, and urged the temporal government of the Pope as an attribute of his spiritual power. Nowhere has a syllable been heard from an American Catholic of sympathy with one of the grandest and most inspiring events in the history of human liberty and progress, except the one mild and inoffensive expression from a Catholic priest of this City. And even this gentle assertion of American principles of civil and religious liberty has nearly cost the worthy father his place, and has created intense excitement in the Church.

How does the French Catholic priest regard the liberty of Rome? "In fine, gentlemen," says the eloquent father, in the address referred to, "Rome is free. She is my country, too; the country of my soul, and the joy of her deliverance shines like a pure ray in the darkness of this hour. Ah! I, have seen the temporal power too near, to share the blind regrets that it inspires. I have made every effort, if not to love it, at least to respect it. I believe myself forced to this; my conscience was stronger than my prejudices. The temporal power has had its legitimate place, perhaps a necessary one in another order of things; it has counted days prosperous, and even glorious; but in its last form it was only a system decrepit, destined to fall to pieces within itself as soon as its support from without was withdrawn. Hail then to the liberty of Rome! Liberty, I know, is never but a means; it can remain barren, or become fatal; but I have faith in the use that Rome will know how to make of it. The liberty of Rome—it will be Italy restored. She, too, to herself; mistress, in fine, of her grand destinies! The liberty of Rome—it will be the elevation of the Latin races. The liberty of Rome—it will be more and better than all that—it will be *the reform of the Church!*"

We should like to know what would become of an American Catholic who uttered such sentiments. Indeed, how few there are among the priests here that have the slightest inclination even to entertain such ideas. We all know, too, how the American Catholic Bishops and Delegates (with, we believe, one exception from Arkansas,) voted, and cast their influence in the Ecumenical Council, on the Dogma of Papal Infallibility. Hear, on the other hand, Father HYACINTHE on the position of the German Catholic Bishops at this Council: "By the side of this Protestantism," he says, "to which I have desired to pay homage, Germany has not ceased to nourish a Catholicism, no less enlightened, no less noble, no less liberal. It manifested itself in the Council of the Vatican, by that opposition triumphing in its apparent defeat, to which it had given some of its firmest supports." And then the French orator pays the highest tribute to the most able assailant of the temporal power of the Pope who has ever appeared in the Roman Church, the celebrated German scholar, DOLLINGER. When will American Catholics recognize that by clinging to the reactionary party of Europe they are making of the American Catholic Church, not only "an individual" one, but placing it utterly out of sympathy with the best American ideas?

Richmond New Discoveries.

When "Boss" TWEED has some big "job" to carry in the Legislature, and has got things all settled ready for its final passage, his satellites are in the habit of "ringing in" one of their minor jobs as a sort of tail to the Tweed kite, and putting them both "through" together, shrewdly calculating that the public will lose sight of the "little joker" thus concealed under cover of the larger swindle. In this manner they succeeded in slipping through the Assembly, on the day before the recess, one of their little bills, in conjunction with the passage of the big water job of the "Boss." The bill referred to was an act creating a new clerkship for each of the Justice's Courts of this City, to be called the "Justice's Clerk," with a salary of $3,500 a year. In other words, to give each of our civil and criminal Justices a private secretary, or amanuensis, to be paid for out of the City Treasury. No petition has ever been sent to the Legislature by the Justices, or any one of them, asking for these additional clerkships or showing any necessity for them. The act is intended simply and solely to provide the retainers of the "Ring" with eighteen new sinecures berths, in addition to the thousand or more already existing, and to saddle the City with another useless item of expense amounting to forty-five thousand dollars a year. Now, will Justice LEDWITH, or Justice DOWLING, or Justice PORTER, or any other of the eighteen Justices who are reported to be honorable and fair-minded men, please inform the public whether they are privy to this new outrage on our tax-payers, and whether they, or either of them, have any use for a clerk, "to be called the Justice's Clerk," at a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum? Our columns are open to anything they have to say on the subject.

Shall We Have a Public Library?

The want of a free public library in this City has been long severely felt by all classes of readers. Many of our citizens manage to get supplies of literature from the Mercantile, Society, Apprentices', and Historical Libraries, but it is certain that a vast majority of the people are deprived of these benefits. For all this practical purposes of a public library, the Astor Library might just as well have never opened its doors. Its hours of admission are inconvenient, and its internal arrangements are not of the best kind. To make it a really free or popular institution, radical changes would have to be effected. The other libraries we have named fulfill a special mission most usefully, but they are not "public," except in the sense that they are "popular."

It needs no argument to enforce the desirableness and advantage of easy and unrestricted access to books as a means of moral and social culture. All other means combined could not effect a tithe of the good that such a Public Library as that of Boston would accomplish for New-York. By informing the curious, instructing the unlearned, inciting the indifferent, and attracting the masses generally, such an institution, centrally situated and popularly administered, would be of the greatest advantage to New-York.

Whether such an enterprise may best be undertaken by some Society already organized, or be made the special object of some new organization, circumstances will determine. That there is a possibility of accomplishing something with machinery already at work seems to be the fact. The negotiations now making by the Young Men's Christian Association of this City for the purchase of the largest, and one of the most valuable, private libraries in New-York, appear to encourage this view. If genuine with our men of wealth to say whether, when purchased, these books shall be freely opened to the public or not.

The library referred to is that of the late THOMAS P. BARTON, and contains, by actual count, more than sixteen thousand volumes, not including pamphlets. It was the result of years of painstaking and costly collecting, and among its treasures are complete sets of books which no other library in the country can boast of having. Those familiar with that interesting work, *The Private Libraries of New-York*, will remember the enthusiastic terms in which its author gave his estimate of the value of Mr. BARTON'S collection. For a private library, it is an unusually good gathering of well-selected books. The Young Men's Christian Association proposes to give, of its own funds, ten thousand dollars toward the purchase of this collection, and then undertake its management as a public library, on condition that the additional sum necessary (forty thousand dollars) shall be contributed by liberal-minded citizens. That the price to be paid is not unreasonable is proved by the opinions of those eminent bibliophiles, Dr. COGSWELL and Mr. SABIN, both of whom consider the collection cheap at fifty thousand dollars.

The question, then, comes before us, whether New-York is now disposed to have a public library? There ought not to be much doubt about the advantage of closing with the Christian Association's proposition. At all events it will be clear that, if this effort fails, our City will have to wait for years for the recurrence of an equally good opportunity of founding a Public Library.

Foreign Education.

A certain class of philosophic theorists maintain with great pertinacity that Government has no more right to undertake to provide for primary education than it has to find work, food, and clothing for its citizens. Like many other abstract conclusions based upon the existence of an ideally perfect state of society, this is one which the practical sense of modern communities has made very short work of. In fact, so fully impressed are the great majority of educational reformers all over the world with the necessity for State control over popular education, that they are nearly united in the opinion that in supplying the means of tuition, Government only fulfills half a duty which can only be adequately completed by enacting legal penalties against the neglect of these means. The only two nations in the world who possess a comprehensive scheme of popular education, into which the compulsory element does not enter, are England and the United States. The Free School law removed the last existing barrier to the general usefulness of our public schools. After three years' experience of its highly beneficial operation, it has become clear to nearly every one conversant with the subject, that in order to reap all the advantages we are entitled to expect from our liberal provision for popular education, we must deny to any parent the liberty of allowing his children to grow up in ignorance. The latest report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction teems with recommendations from District Commissioners on the subject of compulsory education. In some cases they are cautious and tentative, like the following: "There seems to be a feeling in favor of conferring upon trustees some power, at least, to compel attendance. I can see no reason why some discretion might not be given them on this subject." In others they are decided and conclusive: "There is justice in the demand made at this time by the property-holders. They say, try the force of law, and compel attendance, that society as a whole may be benefited by the privileges furnished by making the schools free." Or, again: "I, for one, hope to see, before long, some form of enactment which shall compel general education. I have found, where I least looked for it, a sentiment that said, 'We are taxed to educate the people; let us make sure that they are educated.'"

It is instructive to find the same subject occupying the attention of the lately elected School Board of the English metropolis at the very outset of their labors. The new English Education bill invests a discretionary power in local Boards to enact a compulsory clause, should they have a majority of rate-payers in its favor. The London School Board includes among its members ladies, clergymen of the State Church and of dissenting bodies, members of Parliament, and artisans. A curious unanimity appears to prevail among representatives, so diverse in other respects, on the subject of the "absolute necessity" of compulsion, under a form more or less modified, being applied to the class of children who could not be induced to accept the advantages of education voluntarily. A working man was the most decided advocate of the step, and this speaker "urged the Board not to treat the matter so gingerly as they had been doing, and not to begin at the wrong end by dealing with the cubs of the younger children first. The body of artisans would willingly agree even to an increased burden of taxation if this system could be undertaken, and the education of their class improved in the next generation. Compulsion would in future be the rule, and the result would be a great improvement in the social condition of the country." The ultimate decision of the Board was a resolution to the effect that it "desired to affirm the necessity of enforcing attendance at school in accordance with the provisions of the act, such enforcement to be carried out under such limitations and regulations as shall hereafter be approved by the Board." New-York has at present a very much smaller percentage of ignorance among its juvenile population to deal with than London. But no one familiar with the great irregularities in our school attendance, revealed in the low daily average, as compared with the total of the registers, can fail to see that much of our tuition is necessarily of the most inadequate kind. Side by side with, say one-tenth of our City children growing up in absolute ignorance, there are at least other two-tenths only one step removed from it. Some such resolution as that adopted in London will, sooner or later, be forced upon us.

The Washington Carnival.

With other Continental fashions, the Carnival has made its way across the Atlantic. Probably no better place than Washington could have been found for its introduction. To a stranger fresh from the bustling activity of Northern towns, Washington recalls the pictures drawn by the poet of the Castle of Indolence. Outside of the halls of legislation, and the various Government offices, there is very little business done. A large number of strangers are drawn to it by chance or curiosity, and crowds of lounging negroes fill its streets, like the *lazzaroni* of Naples. But even the citizens of the place appear to be infected by the atmosphere of idleness, and go about their daily duties as though all the world were a joke. The young people divide their time between dancing and sleeping, while the elders devote their waking hours to dinners and gossip. Not inaptly, indeed, has Washington been called our Winter watering-place—a characterization well borne out by its recent architecture, and the universal dullness of its hotels, with the single exception of the Arlington.

So many advantages should have made a carnival success at Washington, if anywhere. That it did not succeed seems to indicate that this particular extravagance is an exotic flower unable to take root in our simple soil. Perhaps its failure was in some measure owing to its novelty, and to the inexperience of its managers. The entertainments provided for the expectant multitude do not seem to have been especially enlivening. A procession of butchers, even on horseback, is scarcely calculated to excite the profoundest emotions of the human mind, though had they been mounted on calves they might have furnished an appropriate spectacle. That travesty of a mediæval tournament in which our Southern fellow-citizens so greatly delight, and which consists in a number of mounted gentlemen, trying, more or less unsuccessfully, to poke sticks through a suspended ring, differs only from a circus show in being less amusing. Next time, perhaps, the first attempt might be improved upon, but there seems no reasonable ground for supposing that "next time" will ever come.

The truth is, that the Carnival is and probably always will be, repellent to the genius of our people. Not to speak of the practical common sense which will always fail to see the consistency of ushering in a penitential season with frank outbursts of folly, we look that peculiar temperament which gives rise to Carnival merry-making alike for apology and charm. The *gaz* buoyancy of the Frenchman, the good-humored vivacity of the Italian, the courtesy of the "dumb-foundered" Spaniard, are equally unknown to us. Thus our masquerading is apt to be stiff and awkward; with the Carnival costume we do not know how, to assume the Carnival license. The few adventurous damsels who were inspired by memories of the Strada and Corso to rain down from the balconies of Pennsylvania-avenue the sarcastic influence of beans on the crowd below, aroused as much indignation as though their missiles had been of deadly nature and intent. Nothing could prove more clearly how far removed we are from understanding or entering into the true Carnival spirit—that gay delirium or practical jesting which, losing and mocking all personal dignity, never loses its temper.

MINOR TOPICS.

Without any reasonable doubt, peace is finally negotiated. Whether the statement already received sets forth terms to correct, we have as yet no means of judging. The cannon hole threat ostensibly will keep, but will be all open one or many hours longer. The tidings have been fully discounted, and can only deepen somewhat the intoxication which every one has already participated in at the near and almost certain prospect of an event which has now become a historical fact.

In a report which we published the other day, relating to the proceedings of the Grand Jury in the investigation of the Broadway job, the name of Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND was erroneously introduced. There cannot be the slightest doubt that Judge SUTHERLAND was in no way responsible for the suppression of the inquiry. He was called upon to preside over the Court, but he could not do otherwise than discharge the Grand Jury whom it reported its labors at an end. He was not privy to its proceedings, and could not have controlled them if he would. The responsibility rests solely with the leaders of the Tammany Ring, and Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND is entirely free from blame or reproach in the matter.

It is curious to notice how indignantly the Pennsylvania coal monopolists protest against their workmen taking a leaf out of their own book. The operators have treated the public after a manner precisely similar to that whose personal application they so loudly resent. Deception and arbitrary prices have been practised by the monopolists for their own exclusive advantage. The workmen are disposed to push rigid protection to its ultimate limits, and any fairly challenge the outside theorists who believe that the sectional claims of industry have a higher law than the public welfare to support them, to the entire extent of their demands. Meanwhile, nearly every branch of industry, and every class of the people, suffer, while the rival claimants to an outrageous monopoly are disputing over the spoils. How long will Congress permit formal obstacles to prevent its coming to the relief of the people by giving us free coal?

The efforts of M. THIERS to save Metz will, most probably be unsuccessful. That fortress gave the Germans too much trouble to make it at all likely that they should relinquish it again. Under capable management they know very well that its boast of being impregnable can easily be sustained. Count BISMARCK is doubtless aware that with Metz in German hands, France will be perpetually reminded of the humiliation of conquest, and will have a resistless impulse toward its recovery. In the pursuit of the unation of a united Germany, which wants a seaboard and which cherishes other vaster ambitions, that may some day lead to a conflict with Russia or America, or even England, the Federal Chancellor is doubtless sincerely anxious that the wounds inflicted by this French quarrel should heal up as quickly as possible. With the garrison of Metz pointed at the heart of France, this is simply impossible. Despite Germany puts into another war, the mind loses the certainty of being enlisted in purchase with Metz, and perhaps a good deal more, the neutrality of France, or of engaging in a contest which might even hurt her nervous. Perhaps the best solution of the difficulty would be to raze altogether a stronghold which, to other Power, will be a very expensive possession, as well as a perpetual source of mutual suspicion.

According to an English jeweler, "the United States have for several years absorbed, and do still absorb, all the diamonds of first-rate quality that come to the European market." We are assured by another authority that those received from the Cape mines have been for the most part inferior in quality, and simply of value for stone-cutting, engraving and similar purposes. It is interesting to learn that "America now only purchases the finest quality," but the statement leads one to attempt a vague conjecture where our innumerable tribe of ward politicians procure the gems which form an almost indispensable article of personal adornment. It appears that in England small double-cut white brilliants are fetching 25s per carat, and a fine speck cannot stone 60s gold. We should imagine that a successful Tammany job—such as the new Water bill, would quite counterbalance the cheapening effect of the Cape supply by increasing the demand on the part of Democrats, to whom a diamond pin represents the first badge of political success.

Much ado has been made about a memorial to Congress in favor of the repeal of the duties on wool, coal, lumber, and other articles, purporting to be signed by an influential body of Massachusetts manufacturers. When protected manufacturers protest against protection, who will come to its rescue? is the question that has been triumphantly propounded since the presentation of this memorial. The most influential of the firms whose names are attached now appear with a cavil, declaring that the document as printed is "very different from what it was represented to be by the person who presented" it to them for signature. In other words, these parties allege that their names were obtained by false pretenses, and that, so far as they are concerned, the memorial is a fraud. They will, doubtless, be more cautious next time. The readiness with which business men, who in ordinary matters are careful and shrewd, lend their influence to projects of which they really know nothing, cannot be too strongly reprehended.

South Carolina Conservatives—judging them by their newspapers—correctly appreciate the constancy of the carpet-bag and scalawag rule that now tyrannizes over that State. Gov. SCOTT, in a special Message relative to the disturbances in Spartanburg County, declares that nothing further is necessary for the maintenance of the law than such local legislation as shall strengthen the judicial arm of the State Government. The Charleston *News*, which is certainly not Republican, further urges the employment of Federal troops, rather than local militia, for the preservation of order. "To send the negro militia to Union," it says, "is to send them to bloody graves. To send United States troops, is to insure quiescence and peace." The necessity of doing something and doing that something quickly, is admitted, even by the Democrats. They are openly enough avowed to lose the local authorities every Democratic office in Spartanburg County, and to abandon all opposition to Federal interference until these poor, down-trodden negroes have been murdered. But they are rights that are higher than States' rights, and these higher rights Congress must protect, when local authority is unequal to the task.

WASHINGTON.

Commencement of Debate on the Internal Tax Repeal—Civil Service Appropriation Bill—A Way to Settle the Tennessee Difficulty—Appropriations—Something Rather Curious—Discovery of the Kennedy Counterfeiters—Arrest and Prisoners.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Commissioner PLEASONTON today notified Mr. HOOPER, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, that he had delayed action in preparing for the consideration of the internal tax question until the latter portion of Congress, but he could now delay no longer. He hoped, therefore, that Congress would not be cross, if it acted at all. Mr. HOOPER does not care, if it acts at all. Mr. HOOPER does not care, if it acts at all. Mr. HOOPER does not care, if it acts

ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES.

VI.—AT HIGHDOG JUNCTION.

In a certain sense it may be said that the "Highdog" of to-day is not the Highdog of yesterday. Time was in a state of "transition," people, as always, "on the move," when the "Highdog" of to-day was not even thought of. Then it was a mere "station on the Central," and only had about seven dwellings and a store. Now it is a thriving town, with a population of 5,000 souls and upwards, and is the junction of the Central with the Highdog and Calumet Railway. Time was when I travelled in Calumet, and I have a lively recollection of the interior of the "Highdog" of that period. Little does Gopel Lall dream, as he sits in the verandah of the Highdog Hotel, that I have been there before him. Little does he think that I have been in the very room in which he is now sitting, and that I have slept in the very bed which he is now occupying. Little does he imagine that I have been a guest at the Highdog Hotel, and that I have had my boots cleaned by the very boy who is now cleaning his. Little does he suspect that I have been in the very dining-room in which he is now breakfasting, and that I have had my chop and potatoes served to me by the very waiter who is now attending to his wants. Little does he suspect that I have been in the very bar in which he is now sitting, and that I have had my glass of grog mixed for me by the very barman who is now mixing his. Little does he suspect that I have been in the very smoking-room in which he is now smoking his cheroot, and that I have had my pipe filled for me from the very box of tobacco which is now filling his. Little does he suspect that I have been in the very billiard-room in which he is now playing his game, and that I have had my game marked for me by the very marker who is now marking his. Little does he suspect that I have been in the very bedroom in which he is now sleeping, and that I have had my bed made for me by the very chambermaid who is now making his. Little does he suspect that I have been in the very bath-room in which he is now bathing, and that I have had my bath prepared for me by the very bath-man who is now preparing his. Little does he suspect that I have been in the very water-closet in which he is now performing his ablutions, and that I have had my hot water brought to me by the very water-man who is now bringing his. Little does he suspect that I have been in the very compartment in which he is now dressing, and that I have had my clothes brushed for me by the very valet who is now brushing his. Little does he suspect that I have been in the very office in which he is now paying his bill, and that I have had my bill made out for me by the very clerk who is now making his out for him. Little does he suspect that I have been in the very yard in which he is now walking, and that I have had my horse saddled for me by the very groom who is now saddling his. Little does he suspect that I have been in the very stable in which he is now standing, and that I have had my horse fed for me by the very ostler who is now feeding his. Little does he suspect that I have been in the very coach in which he is now travelling, and that I have had my place booked for me by the very booking-clerk who is now booking his. Little does he suspect that I have been in the very train in which he is now journeying, and that I have had my ticket taken from me by the very guard who is now taking his from him. Little does he suspect that I have been in the very station in which he is now waiting, and that I have had my luggage weighed for me by the very porter who is now weighing his. Little does he suspect that I have been in the very omnibus in which he is now riding, and that I have had my fare taken from me by the very conductor who is now taking his from him. Little does he suspect that I have been in the very cab in which he is now driving, and that I have had my money taken from me by the very cabman who is now taking his from him. Little does he suspect that I have been in the very train in which he is now travelling, and that I have had my money taken from me by the very guard who is now taking his from him. Little does he suspect that I have been in the very station in which he is now waiting, and that I have had my money taken from me by the very porter who is now taking his from him. Little does he suspect that I have been in the very omnibus in which he is now riding, and that I have had my money

BROADWAY TO LET.

Empty Stores, Floors, Offices, and Buildings.

The Up-Town Movement—Landlords Grumbling—The Day of Retribution Approaching.

There have not been for many years so many vacant store lofts and offices, on Broadway, between Canal and Fourth-streets as there are to-day. And the manner will be largely increased between this date and the 1st of May. The retail trade has been following in this direction more or less steadily for the last few years, so that persons who fifteen years ago successfully went down to Chambers-street, and, in later years, as far as Canal-street, will not now go much below Fourth-street for their purchases. The great retail trade of Broadway to-day lies between Fourth and Fourteenth-streets. What there is above that point, with a few exceptions, is literally nominal, neighborhood trade. But in anticipation of a continually increasing trade above Fourteenth-street, stores and first-class hotels have assumed a fictitious value at the present. And it would not be a wonder if some dealers should find their profits less a year hence, and their prospects not so bright. Hence there are very few places to let between Union and Madison squares and around them.

From Fourth to Fourteenth streets there is very little variation in rents from last year, perhaps hardly ten per cent. But there is a greater willingness on the part of owners and agents to put their houses in order, and the amount of repairs that will be done and improvements made will, no doubt, reconcile many an old tenant to remain another year in a place where perhaps he has spent many.

Below Fourth-street, however, there is a very manifest reduction in rents, and, while landlords are trying to put the best appearance upon the case, they evidently fear that their day is gone, at which their tenants rejoice. In this section of the great thoroughfare, and, indeed, more or less along the street as far as Tenth-street, new store tenants will be required to rent the whole house and take the entire responsibility upon their shoulders. In our reporters' travels up and down Broadway in search of facts for this article, they found many such, but in a few the conviction was expressed by owners that they would have to rent the stores and the floors separately and independently, or else keep all alike together. Landlords express the belief, also, that this downward rent movement is but temporary, and that in two or three years they will again receive the old figures and beyond. This remains very slowly by any that the people are purchasing more cautiously now than ever, and they do not suddenly or rapidly run into extravagance from such a condition. And our reviews of the holiday trade two months ago will bear witness to similar remarks made and founded upon similar experience. But as landlords appear to be very confident in their prophecy they are not willing to lease stores and places for long terms at the reduced rates now demanded, nor are tenants willing to take short leases of desirable locations.

There are some kinds of trade which can be carried on to better advantage in one block or one neighborhood than another, though the location for general trade may not be so good. Hence, when desirable locations are referred to, the store-keepers are supposed to be the judges and not ourselves. We have met landlords who are willing to make large concessions from their nominal figures to good and responsible tenant applicants, but even from those nominal figures some of them dolefully suggested that they should probably have to recede before the first of May. It may be premature to do so, we believe, yet upon the general reduction of rents for all classes of houses throughout the City, there can be no doubt that on Broadway it runs from 20 to 25 per cent. Our statements given herewith will illustrate the facts and suppositions which have been put forth above.

STORES TO LET.

Starting from the City Hall, we find a couple of large new buildings on Park-place and Warren-street finished, but considerable yet destined to be let by May. Higher up, on the west side (west) ATTERBURY have erected a fine large five-story building, front, 40 by 90 feet, which they will occupy before MAY, and beside it is another iron front, but as yet unoccupied, which will soon help to look gay. It is a couple of months or more behind Brooks' and Worth's building, but will also have its owners ere long. When finished, about one year hence, Beside these, MARLEY'S antique furniture-store, No. 32, is to be torn down and handle, and ARNOUX'S old factory, No. 34, is to be sold to Messrs. SLOANE & Co., whose manufactured goods will put up very nice and rebuild. Of the stores in the rear of Worth-street, or to be vacated at short notice, the three we must is at No. 27 Broadway, 25 by 87 feet, double-winded, rent $6,000—same as last year; No. 29, rent not ascertained; No. 30, 25 by 71, rent $5,000; No. 32, a small store, 17 by 71, Small rent. On the south-west corner of Broadway and Worth-street is a store, No. 40, formerly occupied as a restaurant by H. J. BAKER, who has a few years lease of it at $6,000 a year, but is very desirous to get rid of it, or perhaps lease it to a good tenant. No. 42, a dry-goods store, once Mr. Nathaniel Hotel, now, rents for $7,500; same time cannot be acquired from any new tenant. No. 316 is a basement store to let; rent not ascertained. TAYLOR'S saloon, since the fashionable resort for Broadway beaux and beauties, is now for "down town" use it will not pay ex-penses at $14,000 a year. Though there is no fear but we shall see it let for 16 to 18 at 29 and 31 Broadway, Nos. 823 and 824, 20 by 100 feet, running through to Crosby-street, together with the basements and sub-cellars of the same, are offered for $13,000 each, on a lease of five years, or perhaps longer terms to a first class tenant. Both are in the above block and belong to the same estate. One was occupied by STEWART & Co. before they moved to Union-square, the other by Lord & Taylor, who moved to Union-square very little. The other is yet occupied by CUTHELL & Co., who find themselves too far down for their business, but it is a small store for which $6,000 is asked, and No. 824 is a store of 25 by 100, rent not ascertained. The same is the agent of store No. 311, in paying three a month as a temporary tenant, but it is rumored that $9,000 a year is wanted. Where an increase or a reduction is not distinctly specified, the rents given, so far as we could ascertain, are the same as prevail at present or have been. Next we come to store No. 317, which has heretofore rented for $6,000, but will be let for $5,000; No. 321, a paper store, rent $6,000; store under the Metropolitan Hotel, the occupants could not tell what they may see what they would have to pay; Nos. 326 and 328, 25 by 100, adjoining the Metropolitan, rent $6,000 each; No. 330, 25 by 90 feet, rent $5,000. Mr. BRUNSWICK has the two stores and buildings No. 332 and 334, 25 by 100 feet idle, and wanting for some one to give him $20,000 a year for them. He does not want to let the stores separate from the buildings, but may be induced to do so at length, and, indeed, he does not positively refuse any offer he may receive, apparently. He has been offered $17,000 a year, but he is holding out so long as he can to get the property of his hands. No. 336 owned and partly occupied by DEMAREST & CO., and rents for $5,000; same as last year. No. 338, rent not ascertained; No. 340, 25 by 71, rent $4,000; No. 342

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY AND HOTEL FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

SPRING STOCK NOW OPEN.

44-INCH BLEACHED LINENS, RED AND PILLOW CASE LINENS.

DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS (IN SUITS).

DAMASK AND TOWELINGS, BY THE YARD.

PLAIN HUCK AND FANCY DAMASK TOWELS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

SILK AND LINEN LUNCH CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

WHITE GOODS, IN ALL THE POPULAR MAKES.

SUMMER AND OPERA FLANNELS, QUILTS, &c.

The balance of our BLANKET STOCK will be closed out at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

N.B.—Cloths and Pillow cases made to order.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on MONDAY, FEB. 27,

44 PRINTED PERCALES, PARIS STYLES, 8 CENTS PER YARD.

CRETONNES, FROM 20c. PER YARD.

CHINTZ DRESS PATTERNS.

WOOLEN, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC CALF SKINS, NEW SPRING STYLES.

A numerous stock of NEW PLAIN, PLAID AND MIXED MATERIAL for STREET and TRAVELING COSTUMES.

BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

MEDIUM, RICH AND EXTRA QUALITY BLACK SILKS,

PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS AND FAILLES.

BLACK AND WHITE AND GRISAILLE STRIPED SILKS, &c., &c.

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Many fresh goods from the most celebrated manufactories.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

SPRING OPENING OF ELEGANT CARPETS.

We will open on MONDAY, 27th inst., large invoices of FINE CARPETS,

Manufactured expressly for our Spring sales, from designs confined exclusively to us, comprising parterns and colorings adapted to

EVERY STYLE OF DECORATION.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, Feb. 27,

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF NEW SPRING SILKS,

JUST RECEIVED PER LATE STEAMERS, AND TO WHICH WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

300 PIECES OF COLORED AND STRIPED SILKS, AT 87½ PER YARD.

RICH SPRING SILKS, FROM $1.25 UPWARD.

A FULL LINE OF 24-INCH RICH-COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS, AT $1 PER YARD.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS

IN ALL GRADES, FROM $1.25 TO THE FINEST PRODUCTIONS OF LYONS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 27,

IN THEIR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, FROM $6 UP.

LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS, FROM $8 UP.

LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, TUCKED YOKES, $1.50.

LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, $1.

LADIES' CHEMISES, TUCKED, 75c. AND $1.

LADIES' SKIRTS, WITH STRAIGHT TUCKS, $1.

LADIES' FRENCH CORSET COVERS, 50c.

CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES, CHILDREN'S PIQUE WALKING COATS, CHILDREN'S PIQUE SACKS, BOYS' PIQUE SUITS, INFANTS' PIQUE CLOAKS, INFANTS' LACE CAPS.

INFANTS' DRESSES, SLIPS, ROBES, SKIRTS, &c. EVENING AND RECEPTION DRESSES MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

HAVING ENLARGED THE HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT, WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, FEB. 27,

THEIR OWN IMPORTATION OF BARNSLEY LINENS, AND CHOICE SHEETINGS, DAMASK NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, &c., SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE FOR THEIR FAMILY TRADE.

ALSO, SEVERAL LOTS, BOUGHT IN THIS MARKET UNDER GOLD COST.

54, 90, 114, and 124 LINEN SHEETING, from $4 DAMASKS, from 75c.

SEVERAL CASES OF 54 BARNSLEY DAMASKS, IN STRIPES AND NEW PATTERNS, VERY FINE GOODS.

RICHLY-DESIGNED TABLE CLOTHS AND PILLOW-CASE LINENS, IN EVERY MAKE AND NUMBER.

1 CASE OF DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, WITH NAPKINS TO SUITE, UNDER GOLD COST.

54x54 NAPKINS, $9 PER DOZEN, TO THE FINEST GOODS IMPORTED.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF TOWELS, FROM $1 PER DOZEN.

CRASH, FROM 9c. UPWARD.

DOMESTIC GOODS IN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS, BY THE YARD, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, OF WELL-KNOWN BRAND KEPT IN STOCK.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY, Feb. 27,

THEIR SPLENDID IMPORTATION OF MOURNING GOODS,

COMPRISING ALL THE LATEST SPRING NOVELTIES IN

HENRIETTA, TAMISE, CAMBRIDGE, EMPRESS, BAREGE, ARMURE AND THIBET CLOTHS; CASHMERES, DE BEIGE AND CASHMERE FRANÇAISE; ALSO, A FULL LINE OF BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS IN EVERY QUALITY AND AT PRICES.

MAIL MOURNING GOODS IN POPLINS AND JAPANESE SILKS. REAL HERNANIS.

PURE SILK, IRON GRENADINES.

44, 54 and 64 MOURNING GRACES, 74 and 84 BLACK TRIMMING VEILS.

BLACK TRIMMING VEILS, FROM $2 50 UPWARD.

LADIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE, AS WE ARE NOW OFFERING ONE OF THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

ROTUNDA.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED AND WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 27,

A LARGE STOCK OF

ALL THE BEST MAKES IN BLACK AND PLAIN COLORED (NEW SHADES) DRESS SILKS.

ALSO,

REAL IRISH POPLINS

OF THE NEWEST MANUFACTURE,

CHOICE SPRING COLORS,

IN LARGE QUANTITIES,

$2 PER YARD.

BROADWAY, 9TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 27,

ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED "DUCHESSE" GLOVES,

AT $1 75 PER PAIR.

ALSO,

600 DOZEN

EQUILIBRE SEAMLESS BLACK GLOVES,

AT $1 PER PAIR;

WITH A QUANTITY OF

TWO-BUTTON GLOVES, HIGH COLORS,

AT $1 PER PAIR.

200 DOZEN

ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED "DUCHESSE" GLOVES,

$1 50 PER PAIR.

THERE WILL BE EXHIBITED IN THE ROTUNDA, OPPOSITE THE REGULAR STOCK,

BROADWAY, 9TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING

NEW AND ELEGANT SPRING STYLES

OF

BOYS' CLOTHING,

SUITABLE FOR ALL AGES

AND

AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES

IN

BROADWAY, 9TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!

DAMAGED BY LAKE FIRE

AT NO. 280 GRAND-ST.

The largest stock of Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Casshmeres, Cloths, Flannels, Shirts, Underwear, Table-linens, Waterproofs, Handkerchiefs, Uniforms, &c., and 5c. per yard, Lace Curtains and Counterpanes, all must be sold, as the store is undergoing repairs.

Store opens at 10 o'clock every morning.

DRY GOODS.

Bradbury Bros.,

(Late SUDDEN & BRADBURY.)

NOS. 313 AND 315 BOWERY,

ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

EARLY SPRING DRESS GOODS

of every description, the prices of which, by Samples alone, will be found lower than those of any other house.

They also ask an examination of their great special sale in

LINENS, DAMASKS,

NAPKINS, TOWELS,

AND

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

and to a fine assortment of the most approved makes of DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND CAMBRICS

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

SILKS.

BLACK SILKS A SPECIALTY,

WARRANTED TO WEAR, AND AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

SHAWLS, SUITS, &c.,

AND ALSO,

LADIES' READY-MADE UNDER-CLOTHING, at 25 to 50 per cent. less than the regular prices.

N. B.—DRESSES AND SUITS MADE TO ORDER, and trimmed with correspondents taste, at very moderate prices.

BRADBURY BROS.,

(Late SUDDEN & BRADBURY,)

Nos. 313 and 315 Bowery,

One door below Bleecker-st.

FOUND,

FIFTY CASES

OF THE MOST DESIRABLE

BLACK DRESS GOODS

EVER IMPORTED,

Which we offer at one-third below last season's prices, comprising in part,

FRENCH CASHMERES,

HENRIETTAS and BOMBASINE CLOTH.

ARMURE and CREPONNE CLOTH.

PARISIENNE CHAFFE and VIENNA CLOTH.

FRENCH REPS and GROS GRAIN CLOTH.

BOMBAZINES,

GRAPE CLOTH at cents, 31 cents, 37½ cents, 50 cents, &c.

BLACK ALPACAS,

One lot 30 cents, former price 70 cents.

One lot 45 cents, former price 87½ cents.

BLACK LUSTRINE and BRILLIANTINE CLOTH.

BLACK SILKS,

$1 75, $1 25, $1 50, $1 62½, $1 75, $1 87½, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, &c. A SUPERIOR STOCK.

JAPAN and CHINESE GOODS, NOVELTIES.

New designs in PLAID, STRIPE and MIXED FABRICS, for SUITS and TRIMMINGS.

ALL VERY CHEAP.

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR MOURNING READY TO WEAR.

Jackson's,

BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

BROADWAY SECTION.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL MAKE ON MONDAY, FEB. 27, LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF

COLORED AND MOURNING GOODS,

AT STILL LOWER PRICES, VIZ.:

HEAVY BLACK SILKS IN EVERY GRADATION OF PRICE, FROM $1 25 PER YARD.

HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS.

GRISAILLE GROS GRAIN SILKS, VERY HEAVY MAKE, IN NEW STRIPES AND CHECKS, $1 25 PER YARD, FORMER PRICE $1 75.

FIVE CASES ORIGINAL JAPANESE SILK, ASSORTED, 75 CENTS PER YARD.

TEN CASES MIKADO SILKS, IN COLORS AND GRISAILLE, $1 PER YARD.

BROADWAY, 9TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MOURNING GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 27,

IN ADDITION TO THEIR

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING DRESS GOODS,

200 PIECES

PARIS QUALITY BLACK IRON GRENADINES,

AT PRICES 20 PER CENT. LOWER THAN THOSE OF LAST YEAR.

24 CASES HENRIETTA CLOTH,

AT EQUALLY LOW RATES,

NOTWITHSTANDING THEIR PRESENT SCARCITY IN THIS MARKET.

CRAPE VEILS COMPLETE,

AT A MUCH LOWER PRICE THAN FORMERLY.

A visit of inspection is requested.

BROADWAY, 9TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

FOURTH-AVENUE SECTION.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 27,

AN IMMENSE COLLECTION OF

LOW-PRICED FANCY SILKS,

WHICH, FOR QUALITY AND VALUE, ARE UNMATCHED IN THIS OR ANY OTHER CITY.

STRIPED SILKS, IN VARIOUS WIDTHS AND COLORINGS, 75c. PER YARD.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS, SIX DIFFERENT SIZES, $1 PER YARD.

GRISAILLE STRIPE SILKS, FOR SPRING SUITS, $1 PER YARD.

GRISAILLE STRIPE SILKS, OF A GRADE ELSEWHERE, $1 75 PER YARD.

100 PIECES BLACK AND WHITE MILLE RAYES STRIPES, NEW GOODS, $1 25 PER YARD, WORTH $2 PER YARD.

100 PIECES MEDIUM COLORED SILKS, WITH FINE STRIPES, $1 PER YARD (THE LAST SEASON'S PRICE, $1 75.

BROADWAY, 9TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

REQUEST THE ATTENTION OF THEIR FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS TO THEIR LARGE AND EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE

LADIES' SILK POPLIN, BARGE, LAWN AND BUFF LINEN SUITS.

ALSO,

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S PIQUE SUITS, TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED DRESSES, INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c.

LADIES' WHITE SKIRTS, NINE TUCKS, ONLY 75c. EACH.

LADIES' WHITE SKIRTS, WITH FLOUNCE, $1 EACH.

WITH AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

LADIES' AND MISSES' UNDERGARMENTS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

BROADWAY, 9TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE RECEIVING BY EVERY STEAMER LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF

FANCY GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, LOOPS, FRINGES, CORDS, &c.,

TASSELS, GIMPS, BRAIDS, &c.

ALSO,

A LARGE LINE OF LUBIN'S CELEBRATED PERFUMERY, SOAPS, &c. &c.

THE ABOVE ARE EXHIBITED IN THE 9TH-AV. SECTION, CORNER OF 10TH-ST.

BROADWAY, 9TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

HAIR! HAIR!

SHAWS PATENT HAIR SWITCHES AND CRIGNONS, equal to human hair, can be combed, parted and dressed over.

HUMAN HAIR GOODS in the country.

SWITCHES, one yard long, $5.

CURLS, $1 per set and upward.

Latest styles on hand. Ladies' own chignons dressed for 25 cents. Only 3 doors, No. 261 Bowery, near 2d-st.

NOTICE.—Any one who counterfeits my chignons or my patent will be dealt with according to law.

MILLINERY.

MME. F. BENNES' DRESS AND CLOAK making and pattern rooms will have a large opening of imported Spring patterns, both for immediate and future wear, very respectfully, Madame BENNES, No. 1 Union-square.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave North of 42d-st.:

10:00 A. M., Chicago Express, having parlor cars attached.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

12:00 M. Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:30 P. M., Albany express, stopping only at principal stations.

5:00 P. M., First Poughkeepsie express, with drawing-room cars attached.

5:30 P. M., Second Poughkeepsie express, with sleeping cars attached. Dr. Tanner's Health Restorer will leave in this train.

8:00 P. M., Chicago express, with sleeping cars attached, for Chicago via N. Y. C. R. R. and N. C. Railroad; for Cincinnati via Dayton and Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis.

8:30 and 9:30 P. M., Poughkeepsie accommodation trains.

11:00 P. M., Night express, stopping only at principal stations.

8:00 A. M., 2:15 and 5:30 P. M., Poughkeepsie express trains.

9:00 A. M., 2:15 and 5:30 P. M., Fordham trains.

10:00, 7:00, 9:30 and 10:15 A. M., 12:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 11:30 P. M., Fordham trains.

8:30 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

H. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS.

The New-Hamburg Bridge having been replaced, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st. as usual.

H. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

FEB. 9, 1871.

FINANCIAL.

Security and Safety.

WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

(Free of Government Tax)

FIRST MORTGAGE. LAND GRANT SINKING FUND

of the

WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.,

Terminating

$500 AND $1,000.

ONLY SEVENTEEN YEARS TO RUN.

From January, 1870. Coupons payable in New-York and Amsterdam, free from Government Tax, at the Bank of New-York, and at the Property, three Months earlier.

FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE.

Bonds furnished from Trustees for 16 Miles of Road, (from which the Land Grant will probably commence) recently completed, and 16 Miles More Road in Running Order, with Depot Buildings, Rolling Stock, &c., complete. Further issues restricted to Completed Mileage. Land Grant, 6,000,000 Acres. Entire Road, 300 Miles.

PRICE 90c., WITH ACCRUED INTEREST,

at which Price they pay at present rate of interest on Gold, 8 per cent. per annum to the investor. The Directors and Executive Officers are WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Ex-Chief Justice of Wisconsin, President; Hon. E. D. BUTTON STERLE, and JAMES GOODSON, M. P., England, whose large amounts of the Bonds have been taken by them. These securities are considered the most desirable for the payment of Gilt-Edged Interest, and are offered solely in the interest of those who desire such.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

The connections of this Road with the Northern Roads, and the whole Western system, as well as the Eastern connections, through Chicago, are of the most direct and reliable character, and can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,

No. 32 WALL-ST., AND

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,

No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

FOR SALE,

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING REALIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXPENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

No. 42 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES

ON

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE

OF BERLAZ, ABT & CO.,

No. 111 REGENT-ST., W.,

LONDON.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND-GRANT BONDS,

issued to Robbins Chapman, H. V. Poor, James M. Edwards, Trustees, dated July 1, 1855. The highest market price will be paid for the above by

WILLIAM A. GUEST,

No. 25 Wall-st.

INSURANCE TIMES.

Just out, a number of unexampled interest, containing a revelation of the alarming condition of the

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

New-York, with other interesting and important life and fire insurance intelligence. Office, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

5 PER CENT. INTEREST.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

No. 53 Exchange-place.

UNION SQUARE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 2 UNION-SQUARE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1871.

AT AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, held on the 15th inst., the following-named Gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

HENRY BEEKMAN,	JOHN B. CECIL,
LEE K. WINTHROP,	T. A. SCHEERMERHORN,
T. B. READ,	G. T. BEEKMAN,
SAMUEL SHETHAR,	GRATZ NATHAN,
F. M. BIXBY,	THEODORE MOSS,
T. A. MILLER,	E. H. BIXBY.

T. A. BANCKER,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, HENRY BEEKMAN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

M. T. BRUNDAGE, Cashier.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS R. R. CO.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 4, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 18 until March 2.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year. The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until after the meeting. The transfer-books will also be closed in Hartford, and at the transfer office in New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER AMES, President.

BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1871.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Silverbrooks Gold Mining Company, of Nevada, for the election of officers, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 39 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. (By order)

E. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

$150,000 SPECIAL.—IN ONE SUM or more, to loan on first-class store property. Make application to C. F. GILMAN & CO., No. 189 Broadway, basement.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH AND ALL POINTS on Hudson River and Connecticut Railroads; fare, $1. Steamer Mary Powell leaves Vestry-st. pier at 3 P. M. (excepting Saturdays).

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5:45 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

AUCTIONEERS,

No. 189 Broadway.

East 23d-st., 20 ft. 6 in. by 98 ft. 9 in.	$7,000
West 23d-st., 20 ft. by 98 ft. 9 in.

A TALK WITH A TAXIDERMIST

Embalming Dead Bodies and Animals—Strange Experiences—How Specimens are Prepared.

It was a distinguished man, as a dirty neighborhood reporter thought, who said that the best way to study human nature was to go to a taxidermist's establishment. Let the observer there watch the faces of the people who come in with specimens of birds and animals, and he will see all the emotions of the human heart depicted. Here comes a little girl with a bird's nest containing young birds. Her face is radiant with joy. She is going to have a pet. Next comes a boy with a squirrel. He is proud of his prize, but he is also sad, for he knows that the squirrel must die. Then comes a man with a dog. He is a sportsman, and he wants the dog stuffed so that he can look at it and remember the many days they have hunted together. Next comes a lady with a bird. She is in tears, for the bird was a favorite pet, and she cannot bear to part with it entirely. She wants it stuffed so that she can look at it and remember how it used to sing. Then comes a man with a cat. He is a fancier, and he has a valuable animal. He wants it stuffed so that it will look as well as it did when alive. Then comes a boy with a rat. He is a medical student, and he wants the rat stuffed so that he can study its anatomy. Then comes a man with a rabbit. He is a hunter, and he wants the rabbit stuffed so that he can hang it up in his den. Then comes a man with a fish. He is a fisherman, and he wants the fish stuffed so that he can show it to his friends and tell them how large it was when it was alive. Then comes a man with a bear. He is a showman, and he wants the bear stuffed so that he can exhibit it. Then comes a man with a lion. He is a showman, and he wants the lion stuffed so that he can exhibit it. Then comes a man with a horse. He is a showman, and he wants the horse stuffed so that he can exhibit it. Then comes a man with a monkey. He is a showman, and he wants the monkey stuffed so that he can exhibit it. Then comes a man with a dead baby. He is a father, and he wants the baby stuffed so that he can look at it and remember how it looked when it was alive. Then comes a man with a dead wife. He is a husband, and he wants the wife stuffed so that he can look at her and remember how she looked when she was alive. Then comes a man with a dead husband. He is a wife, and she wants the husband stuffed so that she can look at him and remember how he looked when he was alive. Then comes a man with a dead father. He is a son, and he wants the father stuffed so that he can look at him and remember how he looked when he was alive. Then comes a man with a dead mother. He is a daughter, and she wants the mother stuffed so that she can look at her and remember how she looked when she was alive. Then comes a man with a dead child. He is a parent, and he wants the child stuffed so that he can look at it and remember how it looked when it was alive. Then comes a man with a dead man. He is a friend, and he wants the man stuffed so that he can look at him and remember how he looked when he was alive. Then comes a man with a dead woman. He is a friend, and she wants the woman stuffed so that she can look at her and remember how she looked when she was alive. Then comes a man with a dead cat. He is a friend, and he wants the cat stuffed so that he can look at it and remember how it looked when it was alive. Then comes a man with a dead dog. He is a friend, and he wants the dog stuffed so that he can look at it and remember how it looked when it was alive. Then comes a man with a dead rat. He is a friend, and he wants the rat stuffed so that he can look at it and remember how it looked when it was alive. Then comes a man with a dead bird. He is a friend, and he wants the bird stuffed so that he can look at it and remember how it looked when it was alive. Then comes a man with a dead fish. He is a friend, and he wants the fish stuffed so that he can look at it and remember how it looked when it was alive. Then comes a man with a dead bear. He is a friend, and he wants the bear stuffed so that he can look at it and remember how it looked when it was alive. Then comes a man with a dead lion. He is a friend, and he wants the lion stuffed so that he can look at it and remember how it looked when it was alive. Then comes a man with a dead horse. He is a friend, and he wants the horse stuffed so that he can look at it and remember how it looked when it was alive. Then comes a man with a dead monkey. He is a friend, and he wants the monkey stuffed so that he can look at it and remember how it looked when it was alive